

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Beyond George's Grave.

In an election so absorbing as that for Mayor of New York the shock from the death of any leading candidate is felt throughout the following of all his rivals. So it is upon the death of HENRY GEORGE, a man of facile, visionary, but sincere mind, behind whom the fortunes of politics had just arrayed in the Greater New York the well-nigh solid strength of Bryanism. It is a pathetic ending of a notable career.

Amid the new perplexities and uncertainties which this event has precipitated upon the campaign there looms up more impressive than ever, not at GEORGE's grave where the ghoul of the Citizens' Union was early struggling for the votes of GEORGE's followers, but on its own unmovable basis, the solid rock of Republicanism. On that rest the principles of the St. Louis platform, the continuous partisanship of law and order and the material prosperity that clings to them only, the strength of a powerful organized party, and the gallant statesman whose public life makes him as worthy a representative of the Republican army as can be found within the city's borders.

Gen. TRACY stands for no man alive or dead, but for the sound principles of democratic government that have underlain the republic from the beginning, and for the political dispensation which has restored industrial life to the United States. Vote for him for two reasons:

First, because the government of the Greater New York that will follow his election will be better, and more fruitful of benefit to the city than any offered by his

Secondly, because TRACY's defeat will be an injury certainly great, and possibly fatal, to the cause of good government which in 1898 and in 1900 the entire country must arouse itself to preserve as it aroused itself in 1896.

Our American Shipping.

The views presented by Mr. CHARLES H. CRAMP to the fall convention of the Board of Trade and Transportation deserve the careful attention of Congress. While the year 1896, he says, witnessed the greatest addition to the world's steam tonnage ever known in a twelvemonth, it was nearly all English and German. During this present year, too, Germany's gain will be the largest she has ever known.

England and Germany foster their shipbuilding interests by liberal subventions. We ourselves began to follow in their steps, about seven years ago, but it was only a beginning. Our ocean-borne commerce is mostly carried on in foreign ships, and to them we pay the cost of transportation. A remedy suggested by some people is that we should buy ships in other countries, and so alter our national policy as to allow their registry here. But Mr. CRAMP points out that shipbuilding and shipowning go hand in hand. The case of Norway, which gets her steamships in England, he declares to be no real exception to the rule, because her ships, transferred to the Norwegian flag for the purpose of avoiding certain English requirements as to loading and manning, and certain English taxes, are still owned and operated by English capital.

From the infancy of steam navigation England has been subsidizing her ships engaged in foreign trade. From 1833 to 1848, says Mr. CRAMP, she lavished \$29,-900,000 in subsidies on her steam merchant marine. From the last-named year onward that policy was pushed with great vigor. In 1870, when it was deemed important "to take advantage of the war between France and Germany, and also to meet the threat of a new American line." the subsidies rose to about \$6,127,500. In 1895, the amount, including the naval auxiliary subvention, was \$4,455,000. The total from 1833 to 1895, inclusive, paid by the British Government to British steamships, is, in Mr. CRAMP's figures, \$244,928,000. Some resources have also been derived from our own Government's mail contracts with British ships.

To compare with this we have, meantime. our Government's mail and other subsidies to American steamships, amounting to " a grand total of \$28,456,730." The contrast with the British amount for the same period is striking. Great Britain even pays subsidies to some steamships which ply wholly between foreign ports. Such facts and figures carry their own lesson.

British and French in West Africa

The trouble reported to have arisen be tween the English and French Governments about the boundaries of their respective spheres of influence in West Africa appears to have grown out of something very like an imitation of JAMESON's raid by officers of the British Niger Company. The treaties that have been made be

tween England and France at different times concerning the interior of the Hinterland of their settlements on the west coast of Africa did no more than define in a general way their separate interests, as the natural and ethnical divisions were almost entirely unknown. Of late years, however, the agents of the two Governments have been actively overrunning the country with the object of establishing their claims by treaties with the native occupants or by fixing military posts in advantageous positions on the rivers and trade routes. In the case of the French the agents are in the direct employ of the Government, while on the part of the British they are the servants of the Royal Niger Company, organized and carrying on its affairs after the style and methods of the Chartered South African Company. This is the name of a good deal of trouble for the French Government, which can never be sure whether at any given moment or on any particular occasion the act of some Niger Company official will be supported or repudiated by the British Government. hence endless delays, vexatious disputes, and openings for dangerous conflicts, such as that between the British and French reconnoitring expeditions behind Sierra Leone two years ago in which the leaders

on both sides were killed. The French are firmly established on the Upper Niger. What they probably aim at to obtain some equivalent from the British Government for their withdrawai northward from certain points in the Hinterland of the Gold Coast settlements. That equivalent would be the River Gambia. with the coast southward to some point above Sierra Leone, if not Sierra Leone itself with its dependent settlements. The

to raise any difficulty as to the cession of the Gambia River, with its narrow strip of territory on either bank, inasmuch as it is surrounded on all sides by French possessions, and is quite useless to England as a naval or military station on account of its proximity to the French settlements on the Senegal. It would be different, however, with regard to Sierra Leone, which is now a fortified coaling and naval station, forming a sort of lair from which English cruisers could intercept the communications by sea of France and other European powers with their Congo and South African settlements

in time of war. Unless one or the other of the two Governments is desirous of creating a cause of conflict out of this latest African dispute. it will be amicably settled, seeing there are as yet no established interests in the territory involved which are liable to be affected adversely either way. The despatch of a force of regular troops from Lagos to the proximity of the scene of trouble does not necessarily mean an aggressive intention on the part of the British authorities, and it helps to simplify the situation by bringing the British and French Governments into direct relations, instead of the latter having to deal with an unknown factor in the shape of the Royal Niger Company.

Forward, Republicans!

The Republican campaign will proceed unchanged in its course by the death of HENRY GEORGE.

The calamity which has befallen his movement affects in no wise the solid Republican army behind Gen. TRACY, except to provoke natural human sympathy for men mourning the loss of a leader to whom they were passionately devoted. That devotion will now be transferred to his son, nominated in his stead.

Gen. TRACY's election is sure with the Republican party behind him, and, excepting a defection numerically insufficient for the accomplishment of a treacherous purpose of destroying that party, there is such unity all along the line.

Never before were the Republicans New York fired with a loyalty to their party so intense as that now burning within it, and the spirit of Republicans throughout the Union is inflamed with a like enthusiasm of devotion. The dastardly treachery which seeks to stab the Republican party at a moment when victory awaits it in the greatest and most influential of American cities has served only to make stronger the determination of Republicans to win against their enemics.

Keep close the line, Republicans, and march forward to victory next Tuesday!

Is This Man Insane?

Mr. JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, a lawyer, is one of the guiding intellects and chosen orators of the Citizens' Union machine. In a speech at a Low meeting on Thursday night LEAVITT cried out to the crowd, "To jail with Tom PLATT!" and then proceeded to explain that he possessed evidence sufficient to procure Senator PLATT's indictment under the Penal Code for blackmail. The victim of the alleged blackmailing was the New York Life Insurance Company. The alleged blackmail amounted to \$30,000. LEAVITT announced that as soon as there is in office an honest District Attorney he intends to move for the indictment and prosecution of the Senator.

Mr. JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT Went so far as to name his principal witness, Mr. THEO-DORE M. BANTA. LEAVITT "did not hear this from Mr. BANTA," he explained. "I do not know him. I shall not make public at present the source of my information, but I am authorized by my informant to say that Mr. BANTA will not deny the foregoing statement."

The "foregoing statement" is here reproduced, in LEAVITT's own language:

"A few years ago Senator Thomas C. Platt made a demand upon the New York Life Insurance Company for \$80,000. The directors met immediately, and, fearful that a refusal would result in bostiition against their company, they decided to c with PLATT's demand. THEODORE M. BANTA, the Treasurer of the company, was ordered to pay the money to Mr. PLATT. Mr. BANTA, being a courageous man, refused to make the payment. The President of the company was in Europe, and the directors sent him a cable message, imploring him to order the Treasurer to pay \$80,000 to this man PLATT.

"Back flashed a message to Mr. Basta, ordering him to pay it, but he was oldurate still, and refused to draw the check. In desperation, the directors met again, and a large sum of the company's money was paid to Platt, without, however, Mr. Banta baving drawn a check for the amount.

"Is not this a plain case for indictment? I cannot divuige to you my source of information, but I relt-erate my statements, one and all; and, further, I tell you that, though I have never met Mr. Basta, I know that he stands ready to corroborate them."

To a reporter of a yellow journal, after the meeting, LEAVITT added yet another tribute to the integrity of the gentleman on whose testimony the indictment and conviction of Senator PLATT for blackmail are to depend, whenever he, LEAVITT, thinks that the proper time has come for him to move in the matter.

"Mr. Banta is still with the company as Tressurer He is a noble old fellow, and it was he who saved the company when President BEERS had so nearly dragged it down to ruin."

One more quotation, this time from the remarks of Mr. Banta himself, of whose honesty and courage LEAVITT has spoken so highly, and who, as LEAVITT informed his auditors, "stands ready to corroborate my statements." A reporter of the New York Times questioned Mr. Banta about the story. He replied:

"There is not any truth in it whatever; not a pa cle. If I remember correctly, some months ago Mr. LEAVITT made some similar charge in guarded language. He said then that he had heard that Mr PLATT had obtained \$30,000 from a New York life insurance company. To my knowledge, no money has ever been paid to Mr. Platt, and no demand made by Mr. Platt on the New York Life Insurance Company has ever come under my cognizance.

There has never been anything quite like this; but there has never been anybody quite like JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT. The Penal Code applies to his case undoubtedly; but instead of crying "To jail with LEA-VITT!" we imagine that most humane persons will designate the lunatic asylum as the proper destination of this particular lieutenant of the Hon. SETH LOW.

The Straw-Vote Idiot.

The particular form of political idiocy which finds expression in straw votes has resisted for many years all attempts at amelioration or effacement. The strawvote collector is of a political type separate and distinct; he is, uniformly, a man without any political influence or following. Such is his marked characteristic and distinguishing attribute that by reason of it he is more readily qualified to "poll," at great and unnecessary waste of time and toil, the predilections and preferences of

others in order to mislead. No matter how often the futility of straw votes, as the guide to public senti- has been growing steadily in the Greater

absurd inaccuracy of such conjectures is demonstrated, and no matter how frequently the results of the official vote are contrasted with the straw vote, so-called, the straw-vote collector, the jackin-the-box of every exciting and uncertain canvass, reappears with his misleading scores and enjoys an undeserved

prominence—until election day. Originally, the freest field for the straw-vote idiots was found in railroad trains upon which there were no safe means of escape by pestered passengers from the attentions of the man-with-thepad. In this respect the collator of preferences vied with the candy boy, the popcorn boy, and the newspaper boy, familiar to all American travellers. After these itinerants had announced sweet caramels, popcorn, peanuts, and weekly papers, and while the passengers were in a position of nerveless helplessness permitting of no escape, the straw-vote man came along with a poll perhaps something like this:

"On the Shenandoah Valley express running be tween Washington and Louisville, a straw poll showed these results: Bayas, 433; McKinley, 1. The McKinley man stated that he was undecided and might after all vote for BRVAN."

Or, perhaps:

"A passenger on the Wellfleet local of the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony took a straw vote on Thursday aftermoon with the result following: McKinley, 6: Bryan, 2; Bestley, 516. One of the Bentley men reported that 'It was this way all through New England."

On steamboats, especially at times when they are far from shore, the straw-vote man has enjoyed a certain immunity. Another field for his baleful operations has been the jury room when the jurors were locked in. In Taylor's Falls, Mich., during the last political canvass, there was a poli made of a jury with this result:

"McKinley, 0; BRYAN, 1; PALMER, 11." The absurdity of such computations, visible to every one else, is not observed or observable by the straw-vote idiot. Just now this individual is more than usually busy taking polls of pedestrians on crowded streets of New York during business hours and getting the Mayoralty preferences of suburban residents who have no votes in New York. Unquestionably, SETH Low, whose grotesque canvass has many elements of appeal to the unsophisticated, is a prime favorite to the straw-poll idiots; and there need be no great surprise that he should poll a large vote among them, or that they should see in him a candidate very much to their liking.

In like manner WASH HESING appealed with almost irresistible force to the strawpoll men of Chicago; but, as may be remembered, he had on election day in that city a straw vote. It was made up of straw followers. There was no substance to it.

The Weylerists at Havana.

It may yet be necessary for Spain to em ploy her army in Cuba against the Weyler party there. The leaders of that party have declared their unyielding opposition to the policy which the new Captain-General is empowered to put into execution. They have sent to Spain their protests against that policy. They have got up demonstrations against it at Havana. In proclaiming their determination to resist it, they have used threatening language, even declaring that they will resort to force to prevent its application. They will have no autonomy, no reform, no truckling to the rebels. They are for Weylerism to the last, backed up by the Havana Volunteers and the Casino Español.

We do not know whether Captain-General BLANCO has the courage to deal with the powerful elements of opposition that exist at Havana, and that have been organized since WEYLER's downfall. If they attempt to enforce the declarations which they have made, he will either have to use his army against them or surrender to them and notify his Government that he cannot carry out his orders.

It is not impossible that Spain's war upon Cuba may yet be brought to an end in an unexpected manner,

Of course WEYLER has done all he could ever since his removal to encourage and strengthen the exasperated Weylerist party; but he is too big a coward to take the leadership of it against BLANCO.

Low and Corporation Money.

In his speech at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn last week Mr. Low ut tered this praise of the superior virtue of himself and the other superior and superfine beings of the Citizens' Union:

"The Citizens' Union in New York have taken the round that they would not allow their candidates to contribute any money, and neither will they accept any money from corporations."

As an ally of Bryanism Mr. Low is consistent in girding at corporations. Among his own supporters there is a sentimental sound as well as a Socialist sound, and a yawp emitted against corporations tickles the souls of these capital-hating henchmen of a capitalist. But was Mr. Low's remark about the lofty scorn of the Citizens' Union for the money bags of corporations as ingenuous and absolutely and eternally veracious as the words of a Sunday school teacher ought to be? Where does the Citizens' Union get the money, the mighty big pile of money, with which it is carrying on its war against the business interests of New York? Who greases the wheels? Where do the eminent citizens and kickers get the money which they dump into the C. U. contribution boxes?

They get a good deal of it from corporations. They are, almost to a man, officers or agents or stockholders of corporations A large part of the large contributions to the cause of virtue and SETH LOW is derived from the earnings of corporations. The Citizens' Union cannot be better than SETH LOW, for nothing can be. SETH LOW, as a private citizen, doesn't refuse to take dividends from corporations. Why should the Citizens' Union, which exists for the purpose of glorifying and spreading SETH Low, pretend to look upon corporation money as tainted?

The Situation Practically Unchanged

The sudden death of HENRY GEORGE OR the day before the practical close of the electioneering of the campaign is not likely to arrest the political movement of which he was the leader. The prompt decision of the managing committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy to nominate his son and namesake in his place leaves the ticket ominally unaltered.

The assumption of Low, as soon as he heard the mournful news, that he could administer on the political estate of HENRY GEORGE as his natural political legatee was both indecent and preposterous,

The situation so far as concerns Gen. TRACY is thus entirely unchanged. Gen. THACY is still confronted by a divided enemy, and the Republican party, which

to elect him under such circumstances, The prevalence of the Low sentiment among the Republicans has been greatly exaggerated, as the canvasses of the registered voters by the party managers, both here and in Brooklyn, have proved so conclusively. Inquiries instituted by THE Sun during the last two days confirm the accuracy of those canvasses by showing that the Low defection is far less important than it has been represented, and that Gen. TRACY is holding firmly the great body of

Republicans. The Republicans, therefore, have every reason to remain sanguine. The George movement continues to sap the strength of Tammany Hall. Low's vote, such as it is, will come chiefly from Democrata. The Republicans have the greater incentive to hold together because of the infamous attempt to disrupt their party, and with such unity as careful examination shows to exist at the present time Gen. TRACY will be elected.

The contest is still between Tammany and the Republican party, between TRACY and VAN WYCK.

A Disgraceful Exhibition.

It is manifest that the only hope of the Low crowd is that they will be able to draw off enough votes from the Republican party to beat it. That animus appears unmistakably in all the newspapers support ing Low; it betrays itself in his own speeches and in the electioneering harangues of his spellbinders.

As the election approaches, the Tribune for instance, throws off all disguise and exhibits the nakedness of its malignity. It is trying simply to beat' the Republican party, and with that end in view is pursuing exactly the tactics of the Evening Post and the New York Times, both avowedly the bitterest enemies of the Republican party. Of the yellow journals, one is an honest opponent, but the other is pretending to support Low and "good government" as a method of hitting a side blow at the Republican party. There is no honesty in the Low canvass.

It is only a cover for a dastardly assault on the Republican party.

If there was any doubt of the utter coldblooded, selfish egotism of SETH Low, that doubt was removed by his own words yesterday. Under the pretence of praising HENRY GEORGE he made this brutal and shameless bid for the George vote:

" In view of Mr. George's death, I wish, therefore, to say to the people of the city that I shall give myself to this contest in their behalf with a new and higher resolve, as though I had received it as a last charge from his dying lips."

No further revelation of the temperament and character of Mr. Low is needed. He has betrayed and destroyed himself. He whimpers by the deathbed and stretches out his hand for the hoped-for inheritance. He will not get it, but he will get a vast amount of public contempt.

It ought to be true and it is not wrong to assume it to be true that a number of members of the Twilight Club are for Low. He is a son of the dusk, a godlet fading in the twilight of the godkins. The unhealthful, pale, and sallow sort of politics which he represents belongs to dimness; and the aspirations of his henchmen for office typify the hunger of the hour before dinner when the fact of dinner is uncertain.

The resolution passed by the Citizens' Union in regard to the death of HENRY GEORGE is saturated with characteristic hypocrisy. Here is the essential part of it:

"We tender to his family our sincers condolence, and to his followers the genuine sympathy of sol-diers in the same battle for political supremacy."

The mean and speaking attempt of SETH LOW and the Mugwump squad to make SETH LOW the political beir of HENRY GEORGE is the most disgusting thing in the whole Low campaign of false pretences and sham superior morality. Why, these fellows who want the rest of their community to bow down before them haven't common decency.

The Low wheel parade to-night ought to be an able show. The Citizens' Union is fuller of wheels in proportion to its numbers than any other known organization. No lanterns or other lights will be used, the candidate's celebrated aureole furnishing all the illumination required.

The Cuban patriots can no more bribed than they can be conquered by Spain. There is no chance for the success of "goldbrick" operators within the lines of the armed Cubans. Spain's promises are as worthless in Cuba as they were when she made and repudiated them there twenty years ago. If any Spanish agent has a corruption fund of 10,000,000 pesetas, he had better not venture into any Cuban camp with it, for Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ has given warning that he will hang any man who shall approach him in the interest of the

The campaign of the Citizens' Union has been campaign of education.—James Buncombe REYNOLDS Well, you folks need considerable education, and you are going to get a severe course of it next Tuesday.

The Hon. PRYNNE COXE of Good Govern ment Club C writes us as follows :

"You may say from me and for me that PRYNN Coxe despairs of his country. I have put my intel-lect, my noblest emotions, all my powers (not to speak of bets amounting to \$65) at the service of SETH Low. I had hoped that the people would see their best interests and rally around him. The peu ple are blind. They do not want to see. They do not see the finest figure on the horizon. But mark my words. SETH Low is braten. I admit it with more sorrow than the words imply. But with him will disappear the last hope of rational government, by which I mean government by a select, cultivated, and necessarily small class, an upper class if you will, competent to govern. The peo will not have it. Their blood be upon their own heads. Personally I shall not attempt to do anything more for them, and I think the general ling in the Union is the same as my own. We have done our best to persuade the people to be governed by those who know how to govern them. They don't want it. The fools ! I leave this country, next Satur day, probably forever."

Mr. Coxe's excitement is natural, but the country is safe. He will come back when his letter of credit has been spelled to the last letter

So the Hon, J. KENNEDY TOD, the Low bursar, says that there is all the money in the strong box that the friends of Virtue can use There will be a grin upon the austere face of History as she records the fact that the great Morningside immovable movement was greased with more money and got less votes in proportion than any other great Mugwump fixture entered upon the ledger of fugacious time.

I know what I am talking about.-HALLELU-Nobody else knows what you are talking about

It is pleasant to turn away for a moment from the ordinary things of life and say a word

of kindly welcome and temporary farewell to the Dioscurt of Cook county, the Hon, BATH HOUSE JOHN and the Hon. HINKY DINK. New York is getting to be rather thickly settled, and the visit to it of whole parliaments of statesmen and federations of philosophers would attract little notice, But suppose that FRANCIS BACON and ROGER BACON, conquering all difficulties of chronology and becoming synchronous, came to this town; or suppose that RICHELIEU and OLIVER CROM-WELL, who must know each other well by means of the romances of Father DUMAS, were "stopping," as they say in Chicago, at the English Government would not be likely ment, is shown; no matter how often the New York of recent years, is strong enough | Park Avenue Hotel. The presence of such intel-

lects would be welcomed by all New York. So has the presence of the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN and the Hon. HINKY DINK been welcomed. They are the perfect flower of Chicago states-manship. Their names have long been celebrated with due rite by THE SUN and all other connoisseurs of genius. It will be a happiness to think that these chief men of Chicago have gone up and down in our streets and not

The lecturers of the Citizens' Union ought to begin to instruct their hearers in regard to first ald to the injured. An ambulance corps should be organized at once. Besides, there should be a wrecking wagon service. The fragments of a boom and a reputation need to be carted away.

O, dear, what can the matter be? The Hon, ALFRED R. CONKLING told some awestruck Cits in Broome street, near Essex, the other night, that he would stand up for them and, if necessary, strike till the last armed for expired. "Should any one attempt to intimidate you, or in any manner whatsoever endeavor to coerce you," cried ALFRED the Great, "come to my office and I will see to it that redress is obtained." Who is trying to intimidate the C. U. f The concern is thoroughly frightened, and had better go to ALFRED the Great in a body.

The toad may have his admirers, and his wift of puffed self-consciousness is well known; but his best friends, if he has any, will not pretend that he can run well.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. The President Designates Thursday, Nov. 25,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- The President to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States: In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant, "let us offer unto Him our thanksgiving and pay our vows to the Most High." Under His watchful providence indus-try has prespered, the conditions of labor have been improved, the rewards of the husbandman have been increased, and the comforts of our homes multiplied His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished, and all sections of our beloved country brought into close: bonds of fraternal regard and generous cooperation For these great benefits it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude, and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications.

That we may acknowledge our obligation as a peo ple to Him who has so graciously granted us plessings of free government and material prosperity, I. William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, for national thanksgiving and prayer, which all of the people are invited to observe with appropriate religious services in their respective places of worship. On this day of rejoicing and doevery good and perfect gift for the continuance of his love and favor to us, that our hearts may be filled with charity and good will, and that we may be ever worthy of His beneficent concern.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-sevon, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second. William McKinley, By the President: JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State,

CABINET DISCUSSES SPAIN'S NOTE. No Action to Be Taken Until the Full Text Has Been Beceived.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- At to-day's Cabinet meeting it was agreed that no action could be taken with propriety in regard to the answer of the Sagasta Ministry to Minister Woodford's note until the full text of the answer had been received by mail. The Spanish communication is five times longer than the abstract cabled by Gen. Woodford to Secretary Sherman. The members of the Cabinet had their first opportunity at the session of hearing the grounds assumed by Spain. There was some discussion of

the character of the answer, and the general opinion was that Sagasta was evasive, but showed a friendly disposition. While there was much dissatisfaction expressed that the note was not more explicit in its terms, the feeling among the Cabinet was that it did not entirely reject the right of this country to assume the attitude of mediator.

Just what will be done by the Administration when the text of the note is received by mail was not indicated in any definite way, but there was a disposition expressed to refer the whole Cuban question to Congress for settlement. The President and his advisers are gratified over the prospect of a speedy change in the unhappy condition of the non-combatants who are starving in the big towns under the terms of Weyler's concentration order, and they believe that the introduction of the Liberal party's reforms will also mark the beginning of more humane methods of dealing with the insurgents and those suspected of complicity in the re-bellion.

Hec Fabula Docet.

Once upon a time there was a worthy many and being about to wed, his friends prepared a Union in this city a parallel on any line except that great feast with abundance of viands and wine. died, where it there was loud lamentation and wailing, for he was held in much esteem. And not for the best candidates of the regular parties, but thinking of the goodly feast they pondered until one said: "Lo, there is our neighbor without that will also wed this night and bath but indifferent fare. Let us bestow the viands and the wine upon him that he may wax merry!" But when they entered the place of the feast to take it thence, behold there was the neighbor afore said seeking to carry away all that had been made ready. Whereupon they fell upon him and they did beat him so sore that he - as like to forego being wedded at all, and went empty

MORAL. Even the natural Hog may sometimes outdo itself in Indecency.

Japan's Cadmean Victory.

From the Tokio Jiji Shimpo. The Japanese people are somewhat intoxicated by their country's success in the late war with China. Men that grew suddenly rich during the war, or lave nassed wealth by taking clever advantage of the onditions arising on the sequel of the war, appear to think that no further exertions are needed; that the time has come to eat, drink, and be merry; that building handsome houses, laying out beautiful gardens, collecting works of art, forming reunions of dilettanti, and erecting monuments, are the chief businesses of life. Others retire on their gains and the truth is that although the State has undoubtedly been raised by its warilke successes to a position of consideration in the world, and has obtained nomi sion to the comity of nations, its difficulties have been augmented in a very much larger ratio than its

The Devil and Pootball.

restige has been increased.

From the Westminster Gazette The rector of Pakefield, near Lowertoft, objects to football on theological grounds. He says: "The various attractive agencies at work in the direction of amusements among young men are devices of the devil, and of them all none presents such in sidious evils as football matches. These things cause people to forsake the means of grace. The devil is a successful practitioner, and if any in this congregation prefer attendance at a football match to going to a prayer meeting they belong to Satan's flock."

We hope that the recent action of the Natal author itles in fining two Europeans 1120, with the alterna-tive of twelve months' imprisonment, for shooting two white rhinoceroses in Zuiuiand, may be taken as an earnest that governing authorities generally throughout South Africa intend to put a stop to the reckless shooting of biggame.

The Century Magazine for November is a renarkable number, as a rejetition of only a part of its table of contents will prove. The number opens with an unbegun and unended article on "Mrs. Caperon, Her Friends and Her Photographs." Pro-Henry F. Osborn and Mr. William H. Baliou describ the life and work of Edward Drinker Cope, Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a new novel, "Good Americans." There are poems by first Harte and J White comb Riley, and, most important of all, an account of Andrée's flight into the unknown, and ex Minister Terrell's interview with the Sustan. It is an unusual

THE HOPE AND THE REALITY. The Fond Expectations of the Low Men is Brooklyn Shattered by Facts.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Being a member of the Republican organization, I have been very busy working for the success of the Republican ticket, and have had no time to attend meetings; but last night a low meeting was held in my neighborhood, and I went around to hear what they had to say. After hearing the Chairman state that there was not a particle of doubt that Mr. Low would receive the vote of the 137,000 who, he claimed, signed the unifying petition, together with over 100,000 more, and after bearing him say that Mr. Low was nominated the first time by a Republican convention, and after hearing a lot of similar stuff from other speakers, being somewhat weary, I went outside, where I found one of the Low leaders anxiously waiting for some of the big guns who had promised to talk for them.

I have always wanted to know what practical reasons the Low men could give for believing that he would be elected, so I sounded t is leader by reminding him of another independent movement for the election of a Mayor of Brookiyn in which he was engaged, and of his telling
me how sure he was of winning at that time,
and what the result was on election day. After
he had stated that the conditions were different
now and that Low would carry our election
district, I asked him how many votes Low
would get in the district. Well, he dishr't know,
but it would be a good many. What
per cent, of the votes, I asked, will Low
get! He didn't know, but he had talked with a
great many men and they were all for Low. I
asked him how mony he had talked with, and
he didn't know; he hadn't counted. He then
asked me how many had registered, and I told
him, and also told him that a canvass of the district had een made and that, giving the benefit
of the doubt in every case to the Low men, we
found that we would have at least two and a
half votes for Tracy to every one for Low, which movement for the election of a Mayor of Br half votes for Tracy to every one for Low, which

half votes for Tracy to every one for Low, which was true.

Now, if any Republi an who is in doubt which candidate will receive the majority of the Republican votes, all he has to do is to ask the Low leader of his district the questions I skied, and ask the Republican district leader what the result of the canvass was, and he will soon find what the estimates of the Low men are worth. If he can't draw a logical conclusion he will probably vote for Low. If he can he will vote for Gen. Tracy. All the Low estimates are made in the same way, and have always been made in the same way by the independents, and the result at the polls has always been the same, and we have always heard that 'the conditions are different this time.' Republicans, vote for Gen. Tracy and we win!

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28. BROOKLYN, Oct. 28.

Low as Mayor of Brooklyn.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I understand it to when Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Seth Low tried to evade the statute, so far as it protected his appointers from arbitrary removal by him, by exacting from the appointee at the time of his appointment a signed resignation with the date left blank for Mr. Low to fill in whenever he saw fit.

To any lawyer it would seem perfectly plain that if this action upon his part had been put before the publie in its true light a menth or two ago, it would have rendered his nomination by any respectable body of citizens absolutely impossible. It was a direct violation of the spirit at least, if not of the letter, of his oath of office. The Legislature had made these statutory enactments for the very purpose of preventing what Mr. Low tried to secure

It is no answer to say that this scheme of Mr. Low's invoived so futile a subterfuge that any court would have brushed aside the resignation as so much waste paper if the appointee had chosen to repudiate it and to hold on to his office after Mr. Low had tried to use it. The obtaining of such resignation at the time of the appointment was clearly against public policy as an attempt to nullify the effect of the statute. This law was established for a public reason, and it cannot be contravened by this private agreement. (People vs. Supervisors, 60 Hun., also came dangerously near the doctrine laid down in the courts of this State in relation to corrupt bargains to secure public office. (People vs. Supervisors, 60 Hun., 328, 936; People vs. Thornton, 25 Hun., 456.)

These considerations have peculiar force in the present canvass, for Mr. Low distinctly states that his only platform will be his oath of office. It is there fore of vital consequence that the people should know how he has construed that oath in the past. NEW YORK, Oct. 29. COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The San Francisco Cittrens' Committee Was Unselfish.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Times of this date I read a communication signed "R. G." referring to the "People's Farty," more generally known as the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco in the "before-the-war" days. Having considerable knowledge of the situation in San Francisco after the work of the second Vigilance Committee was concluded, and as the Times's correspondent also seems to be conversant therewith, I am surprised that he should have omitted an all-important detail of the organization of the San Francisco Citizens' Committhat and the so-called Citizens' Union now strug-

that and the so-called Citizens' Union now struggling for the offices of Greater New York.

In the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco each member thereof was pietiged not to accept any nomination while a member of the committee, nor for a period two years thereafter. Candidates indorsed by it were selected from either of the two national political parties. The committee did not seek to build up a machine or party, but did see to it that the best men were selected. The San Francisco Citiirgents by it were selected from either of the two na the best men were selected. The San Francisco Citi-gens' Committee was unselfish and patriotic in its work. Can any thinking man find in the Citizen of name? Here we find the Citizens' Union resolved But upon the eve thereof it came about that he died, where there was loud lamentation and sare, and the members thereof fighting therewith. for themselves, under a cloak of pretence to all that is good and virtuous in municipal government. Verily a great contrast instead of a parallel with

the work of the San Francisco committee. New York, Oct. 20.

Gen. Ramilton's Experience.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir : I addressed our Democratic friends at Sixtieth street and Third ave-nue a few evenings ago in the interest of Greater New York. They entertained me kindly. I said that Seth Low politically was on the same pedestal as Aaron Burr when he proposed to defeat Thomas Jefferson as President. After many ballots in the Bouse, Alexander Ramilton, the political "machine" of the Federalist party, prevailed upon the Federalists to vote for Thomas Jefferson, and he was elected President and Aaron Burr became Vice-President. For this, though they, Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, walked arm in arm and were associate counsel often together, Hamilton gave his life blood at Wechawken, N. J.

I strayed into a "Plaza Republican Crub," falsely called straight Republican-Seth Low for Mayor. A callow spe ker, probably a patd creature of columbia College or university, praised Seth Low as if the Angel Gabriel did blow. It was a cow Low, a bull's bellow. He tasked of Gen. Trucy as having a head so small that the halt r would slip off; but George-Henry George-had the traces on him, or britchins on him-i.e. Tracy was in a breeches buoy. I could not stand it. I politely said good evening to the Chairman and long winded speaker and passed down the able, remarking that Gen. Tracy was in the

trae s and Seth Low nowhere.
I think Tracy is in the traces for Mayor of Greater New York. Some impolite remarks were made by the speaker. He was a Colombia University pap, I suppose. He spouted loud for Seth Law, but the bugle of the Republican party made the dog rowl, Schotter Hamiton,

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. Major Gen. Vols., U.S. A. Citizens' Union Working with Tammany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In my Assembly district I can prove by affidavits that if the captains of the Cits' Union cannot get you to vote for Seth Low, all they ask then is that you vote the Tammany ticket. Here is an instance: Mr. Martin Delomous, 841 East Seventy-sixth street captain of the Cits' Union of the Third election district of the Twents eighth Assembly district, went this morning to a good Republican. Mr. Charles Raff. Big East Seventyseventh street, and worked hard in trying to get him to vote for Joseph I. Green for Assembly on the Tam-many ticket. There are other cases too numerous to nention. I appeal to the people in the Twenty-eighth assembly district not to pay any attention to the its' Union canvassers, for they represent to principle, only a determination to defeat the Republican party by working for Tanamany Hall

TETER ANIEROD. President East Side Citzens' League, Fourtoonth Con-

Tefft, Weller & Co.'s Store Polled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28,

e vesterday to Tefft Welfer a Co. 's and took a vide f this house, and those it square. Tracy, wit how, 59; Can Wyok, 421 General, 146

The Fit surforget to sublish it. Two of the Low men voted twise, they were so at X out to win. J. NEW YORK, OCL. 26.

THE LESSON OF THE EPIDEMIC.

National Quarantine a Secessity TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sense less scare of the present year has demonstrated the necessity for a uniform system of quarantine for all portions of the United States. The administration at the different Gulf ports I find is conducted in the interest of the business carried on at that port. I have conversed with per ons who were passengers from Central American ports, where local fever existed, and the microbes they brought with them were not disturbed by any process of inspection or disinfec-tion at the Mobile quarantine. In fact, when the time of detention did not exceed thirty minutes, it would be impossible to know what the steamer contained contraba d of public health. An experience of 100 years, covered by observations of my ancestors and myself, has established the fact that of the thousands of men who have sailed from the United States to the fever ports of the Western Continents and West India islands not one was lost who followed the well-known rules o ship santtation. Of the hundreds, yes, thousands, I have personally known, the only lives lost were in United States ports, notably in the olden times in New Orleans and Mobile. Names could be given to verify this statement. Inquire of any person who is acquainted with the maritime

axiom: "A clean ship is a healthy ship. Under the National Board of Health the idea of "constant and uninterrupted intercourse with tropical co-ntries at all seasons" was demoustrated at Pensacola, Mobile, and New Or leans. The bill providing for a national board was of the crudest character, but with the Surgeon-General of the army, the Surgeon-General of the navy, the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital, and Drs. Cabell of Virginia, Anderson of Chicago, Mitchell of Memphis, and Bemis of New Orleans, there was an effective Board of Administration. It would have continued to be effective but for the grasping desire of the Marine Hospital service. The writer, as executive officer for the board at this port (being Mayor in 1879), had opportunity to note the advantages to be derived from the consular reports and certificates.

commerce of the United States will verify this

The general Government alone has the authority to compel proper reports as to health and vessels; under the Constitution, section 8, act 2, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. So this senseless scare that will cost the "Southissinseless scare in Indian tribes. So the several millions of dollars could have been prevented; and if a contagious fever, which we must remember is a result and not a cause, were to appear in any section, it can be limited by proper action and leave commerce comparatively untrammelied. That our local swamp fevers have been in some degree inoculated by the Central American microbe is probably true, but it is not the deadly Chagres fever microbe, nor is it the yellow fever microbe. A mortality of eleven cases at Ocean Springs out of the 797 attacked ites than 1½ per cent. In contrast with the 32 per cent. In contrast with the 33 per cent. average in New Orleans in 187%, will cause us to pause and consider whether we can afford to findulge in city, county, and State Boards of Health, with their enseless scares, when we can have the superior intelligence of the men of wide experience, who have no axes to grind and only the public welfare to protect.

A to a location in the Gulf for infected ships, the Chandaleur Islands are the only suitable place, and \$5,000 will put all the buildings and wharf in good condition for occupancy. I visited them recently, and while the location is not as agreeable as Ship Island, it is healthy and properly detached. When Ship Island was selected the shipment of lumber from that vicinity had not been inaugurated; hence the selection.

What we need is the best that all the departments unlted can give us. Ask Congress to attend to this matter early in the ses thority to compel proper reports as to health and vessels: under the Constitution, section 8.

RULES IN THEATRES How Far Have Managerial Regulations the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few

evenings since I visited one of the New York theatres devoted to a vaudeville entertainment. and after paying for a ticket and entering the theatre found that I could not get as at in that part of the house, all the available chairs being occupied. This necessitated my standing, so I took up a position directly in rear of the last row of seats. Not thinking it necessary to remove my hat, as I had not obtained a seat, I kept i on my head. I was sharply ordered by kept i on my head. I was sharply ordered by one of the ushers to take off my hat. This I refused to do, considering that under the circumstances I had a perfect right to do as I liked in the matter. A uniformed attendant was then called, who told me I must do so and conform to the rules; and on my again refusing, he took me by the arm and led me down the stairway saying I had better "come a d see the manager." This I agreed to do, but instead he took me outside the entrance doors and instructed the doorkeeper not to admit me again that night.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

READING Oct. 28.—The safe of Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia philanthropist, unexpectedly turned up in the scrap yard of the P. and R. storehouse in this city. It was found in the market house at Twelfth and Market streets. Philadelphia, when it was torn down to make room for the Reading Terminal. It was then sent to the locomotive shops at Seventh and Chestnut streets, this city, by order of ex-President McLeod. There it was stored in an upperroom. On Oct. 13 of this year the safe was shipped to the scrap yard at the storehouse. The following inscription was found at the top: "From the Reading Terminal Market Huse. Philadelphia, received December, 1892." on one side, while on the other side was: "Formerly belonged to Stephen Girard." The safe stands flat on the ground, having no legs. It is made of cast iron. The liming of the door is of wrought iron. The doors are locked with a big key, three inches long. There are three short keys for the inside drawers. On one side of the door is a bind keyhole, while the lap to the other keybole is fastened with a little city. In the inside of the safe are two fron drawers, seven pigeonholes, and ten places for books.

-In Mexico City Hop Lee advertises an American

-Au unusual perquisite of ragpicking fell to the let of a Louisville woman, who found a \$20 gold piece in the rag heap of a business house. -Sweet almends and chestnuts have been raised

with success in parts of Oregon, where it had been thought no palatable nuts would grow. -Buring a temperance revival at Cedar Rapids In., a young man who was converted confessed that he was guilty of a robbery for which another man

has been imprisoned since last fall. He was arrested -It is said in Virginia that the people of Kansas be-lieve that the Confederate notes ought still to be good money, and are willing to make them good by accepting them, and it is told that at least one Kan-san has written the Bichmond Chief of Police asking for all of them that he can get. - Gentle shepherds of the olden sort are not likely

to inspire future poets of Montana. At White Sulphur Springs a big ranchman has been experimenting with a bicycle for use in sheep-herding, and he pronounces it such a success that he believes the wheel will soon he in demand for that kind of work. -An Indiana professor who took out a \$8,500 in-

surance policy in 1850 received an offer from the company twenty years ago to cash the policy for \$2,000 or pay him an smulty of \$410. He elected to take the annulty, and now, at the are of 90 years, has drawn from the company more than \$8,000. -E. J. White of Bernidji, a pioneer trapper and hunter of Minnesota, stakes his reputation on the prediction of a cold winter. He says the wild ani-

mals, deer particularly, have especially thick coats this year, and that the muskrats are building their houses high and with thick walls—signs which, he says, have never failed within his experience Experiments upon a sub-stratum of swampy sol on the Myrtle Grove Farm, in Queen Anne county, Md., have developed a new fertilizing material and a new stock for a brown and durable paint. The mind, when subjected to an evaporating process, hardens into crusty blocks. This substance, when crushed, has been found available for fertilizing or as the body of a paint if the usual mixing fluids be added.

-Basil Hayden, who was a Confederate soldier, has TO THE ENTER OF THE SEX-SEC. The Tribune man. Rivet in good health in his house at Bloomfield, Ky since 1863, and not once in all that time has he see his foot on the ground. The Lord was not good to him in allowing his negroes to go free, he said, and he sowed never to put foot on the Lord's earth again-buch is the story told in connection with a report of a

amule sale conducted by Hayden at his home.